

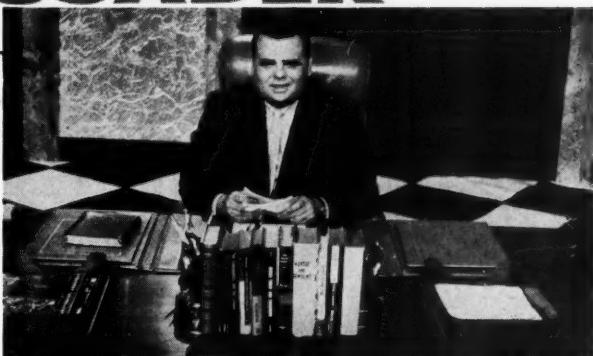
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WEEKLY CRUSADER

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July 28, 1961

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WHAT'S BEHIND THE FREEDOM RIDERS?

Recent issues of Communist publications reveal that the Party does not intend to let the "freedom rider" program die on the vine. The Sunday, June 11, 1961 issue of *The Worker*, weekly publication of the Communist Party in the U.S., had the following to say about this matter on page 2:

"Southern integration leaders last week vowed that nothing, not even the ban imposed in Alabama by Judge Frank M. Johnson at Montgomery, would stop their freedom rides

"Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Montgomery integration leader, said 'There is no power or force which is able to stop the freedom struggle.'

"Later at a press conference in N.Y., Rev. (Martin Luther) King called on President Kennedy to issue a 'second Emancipation Proclamation', a 'firm executive order declaring all racial segregation illegal.' "

The Communist publication *Political Affairs*, June 1961, in its usual flair for the dramatic, said:

"Who shall help a nation that finds those who take seriously its finest laws to be provocateurs? Who shall help 'statesmen' and 'commentators' who have words like 'trouble-makers' for such magnificent young men and women — Negro and white — who, after enduring the worst the mobsters can give, still clasp hands and say 'We've gone this far through hell; we can go a little farther,' for Diane Nash — all of 22 years — 'They've beat us, and we're stronger than ever'? Such 'statesmen' are as lost to humanity as Eichman in his glass cage; waiting for them will bring us such a harvest as the latter statesmen gathered.' "

While it is true that there were some clean-cut youth who had been duped into the "humanitarian" program of the freedom riders, the real leaders of the program could hardly fall into the classification of "magnificent young men and women" as was suggested by the *Worker*. Subversive influence from the top down was indicated by an article in the June 11 *Worker* and some careful investigation by the Christian Crusade research staff. The *Worker* said:

"With the goal of freedom by July 4, seven Freedom Riders, fresh from jail and beatings in Mississippi and Alabama, arrived here (Chicago) last week to recruit and train hundreds more young riders

to travel the public interstate busses as the college term ends.

"Close your books with one hand and get a ticket for the South with the other. Then get a real education," was the appeal by Dr. Walter Bergman, retired from his job as Director of Instructional Research of the Detroit Board of Education. Dr. Bergman, who with his wife rode the bus into the South with the riders, and was hospitalized as a result of a severe beating, added, "Students don't want to wait on court decisions."

The Bergmans are known in Detroit and Michigan as fearless fighters for civil rights for all, regardless of race, creed, color, nationality or political beliefs. Dr. Bergman was formerly a top official in the AFL Teacher's Union here and for many years was active in the Michigan Civil Rights Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union."

JUST WHO IS DR. BERGMAN?

This Mr. Bergman, whom the *Worker* chooses to call "a fearless fighter for civil rights," has a very imposing Communist front record. A New York *Times* article of May 1, 1953, indicates that the U.S. State Department revoked Mr. Bergman's passport when he was in Denmark studying at an institution called the *International People's College*.

During 1942, Dr. Bergman was one of the sponsors of the *People's Institute of Applied Religion*, which was described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "one of the most vicious Communist organizations ever set up in this country." The *People's Institute* was also declared subversive by the Attorney General.

On July 14, 1953, Manning Johnson, a member of the Communist Party who left the Party and became a valuable witness for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said:

"I would like to mention in this connection that the People's Institute of Applied Religion was one of the most important Communist front operations operating in the South, because in order to get around the difficulties that stood in the way of a Communist organization of a rebellion in the South, they used religion as a cloak to reach the masses of the South who lived by the Book and believed in the Book, taking as they did scriptures from the Bible and twisting them around in order to incite social rebellion in the South."

The old Dies Committee hearings revealed that on August 31, 1938, a fund-raising meeting of the Michigan Civil Rights Federation was held at the home of Dr. Bergman. This Federation has been cited as a "subversive and Communist organization" by the U.S. At-

torney General. In 1939, Dr. Bergman was listed on the Advisory Committee of Commonwealth College, which was cited as Communist by the Attorney General.

So ingrained was Dr. Bergman's affinity for the Communist program that he even requested the Communist International be sung at a meeting where he was the scheduled speaker. On October 12, 1938, Sergeant Leo Mikuliak, of the Detroit Police Department testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and told of the meeting held on May 27, 1933. The Police Sergeant said that Bergman was introduced by a member of the Proletarian Party and that "before Professor Bergman started to speak, someone got up and said, 'Mr. Bergman desires to have the International sung before the meeting starts.'"

On October 19th of that same year, Mr. Clyde Morrow of Detroit, who was connected with the Americanization Committee of the American Legion, testified concerning the same May 27, 1933 meeting and said that Dr. Bergman wound up his talk "by saying that the only form of government needed here is the same that we have in the Soviet Union."

A Mr. Reynolds of the American Legion Subversive Activities Committee of Michigan testified on October 13, 1938 concerning Dr. Bergman:

"Dr. Walter G. Bergman, (is) a radical professor in the research department of Wayne University who hides his real 'red' color by calling himself a member of the Socialist Party and by being a personal candidate for political office on (the) Socialist ticket. He is president of the Detroit Federation of Teachers and a member of the executive committee of the League for Industrial Democracy, a strictly Communist organization. On August 31, 1936, with William Weinstone, secretary of the Communist Party for this district, he was present at a meeting sponsored by the Conference for the Protection of Civil Rights . . . September 3, 1936, he appeared at the meeting . . . to aid the Spanish Communists. March 14, 1937, Bergman acted as chairman at a meeting . . . at which Weinstone was the principal speaker."

"July 30, 1937, he spoke at . . . Cass Technical High School and lectured on race-hatred history in America."

The forgoing merely scratches the surface of Dr. Bergman's strange activities, but they are sufficient to indicate that he would be highly acceptable to the Communist Party in preparing young "freedom riders" to stir up trouble in the sovereign states of the South.

AFFINITY FOR COMMUNIST

CAUSES PREVALENT

On May 25, 1961, Senator James Eastland presented to Congress the records of some of the members

(See "RIDERS" on Page 7)

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

SECTION

An impartial analysis of political, economic and military events in the critical areas of the world, derived from confidential sources, with emphasis on facts that have not been made public. Editor: Major General C. A. Willoughby, U.S.A. Ret. Writer. Publisher. Lecturer. MacArthur's Chief of Intelligence 1939-1951. Washington Representative Christian Crusade.



C. & G. S. S. FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS GRADUATION ADDRESS BY CHIEF OF STAFF

THE CLICHE OF THE "MILITARY MIND"

Though this nation has been engaged in two major wars in a single generation and literally the cream of its population have been in war-time service, there is still loose talk about "*the military mind*", as if it were a pathological condition. This is a calculated form of "*militant pacifism*" and is usually directed against officers. The chief protagonists are often found in the "*intelligentsia*" (whatever that is?) and is based inherently on an "*aversion to military service*"; in other words, it is a cynical slogan of draft dodgers who attempt to cover up. *The argument against military authority, i.e. the officers, is also standard with subversive groups, crypto-Communist agitators who seek to "soften up" the nation prior to the showdown with global Communism.*

Actually, there is no such thing as "*the military mind*" and the officer-class is recruited from normal walks of life. As in the romanticism of the Napoleonic era, every soldier "*carries a Marshall's baton in his knapsack*" or the modern equivalent of the Four-Star General's insignia. The "*military mind*" is also shaped in standard Civil Colleges and Universities and a substantial percentage of officers graduate from civil institutions and then enter the Services. General George H. Decker, the present Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is in that category. He is a Graduate of Lafayette College, Penna. (1924). His very distinguished military service thereafter is covered in greater detail in an editorial footnote. General Decker addressed a graduating class (Command & General Staff School) at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in December 1960. His remarks on "*Professionalism in the U. S. Army*" throw a sharp light on the evolution of the so-called "*military mind*".

"... I never visit Leavenworth without reflecting on the extremely important role that the Army School System has played in developing and maintaining the

art of ground warfare, especially during the lean years between wars. The outstanding performance of the alumni in time of war is a tribute to the "Command and General Staff College" surpassing mere words.

"The attendance of Allied officers at Leavenworth has helped immeasurably to strengthen the bonds between this Nation and our Allies. It has been said that to take the course at Leavenworth is like trying to take a drink from a fire hose — with the water pressure constantly rising. The lasting benefits of this course stem from those exercises requiring you *to use the information given you*. Throughout your stay here, you have been required again and again to analyze a situation, to weigh the alternatives, and to select a course of action. In real life, the choice between courses of action is often narrow. Sometimes there are several courses of action. *The real test of the military decision-maker is to weed out the trivia, and having decided, to execute.*

"... Samuel P. Huntington, in his book, '*The Soldier and The State*', points out that the military profession has the characteristics of any profession. Its members display an expertise and a strong sense of responsibility. They identify themselves as a group. Therefore, as members of this profession, you are (first) experts with specialized knowledge and skill in a significant field of human endeavor; (second) you perform a service which is essential to the functioning of society, the military service. Your motivations stem from a sense of responsibility to serve society and a devotion to your particular skill. And (third) together with your associates, you have a strong sense of group consciousness.

"Like any profession, the military profession must adapt itself to change if it is to retain its vitality and utility. The world of the military professional today is far different from that which existed before World War II and which many of us here remember. *We live today in an environment of abnormal tension created by the*

grim contest between forces which champion two diametrically opposed concepts for a future world order. In this contest, the American military professional fights at the center of the world arena. He spends \$40 billion of our Nation's treasure a year. Millions of Americans are in uniform, and their number is ten times that of 30 years ago. Before World War II, we had a few troops on foreign service in places like the Philippines and Panama. Today, more than 40 per cent of our Army is overseas. These forces provide an indispensable contribution to our forward strategy in support of the Free World.

"... Another factor exerting a profound influence on today's military world is modern technology which presents a dual challenge of unprecedented dimension to the professional soldier.

"To assist in this effort, we have sent some 2,200 officers to school since 1946 where they have obtained advanced degrees in the physical sciences. Of these, 100 hold doctors degrees. A growing proportion of all our officers is directly engaged in research and development and in combat development activity."

"The second part of the dual challenge involves the adaptation of the soldier not only to the new machines of war but also to the complex world environment which our technology is helping to create. *To assist in this adaptation, we have sent some 2,400 of our officers to take advanced schooling in social sciences such as psychology, business administration, public affairs, and international relations. The basic academic qualifications are already established: The majority of junior officers are either graduates of West Point or standard Colleges and Universities.*

"Additionally, there is an increasing emphasis within the United States military establishment on joint and interservice aspects of our Nation's military effort. This is so because modern warfare imposes an increasing requirement for the skillful blending of the efforts of land, sea, and air forces. This requirement was recognized by the 1958 reorganization of the Defense Department, which increased the responsibilities of unified commanders and joint staffs at all levels. *Today, more than 3,600 field grade officers of the Army serve in joint and combined assignments.* Finally, the bed-rock requirements remain for skilled and dedicated professionals to run the Army itself during a period of evolution and change. We look to these men to administer, train, and maintain in a state of razor-sharp combat readiness, the far-flung units of the United States Army world-wide.

THE CONSTANT FACTORS:

LOYALTY AND DOCTRINE

"... There are certain characteristics of our military world which remain unchanged. Among these are the personal and professional standards embodied in

words such as honesty, integrity, fidelity, courage, devotion to duty, and obedience. These are soldierly values we inherit from the past. These we must hold, cherish, and pass on to those who follow us. Also unchanged is our pride in our past — our pride in the glorious heritage of our Army from colonial days.

"We soldiers also share a conviction as to the future — a deeply rooted faith in the indispensability and in the permanency of the land combat function. We realize that the means to perform this function will change in the future as they have in the past. But we have an unshakeable faith that as long as there is land, and people on the land, the land combat function itself will remain a decisive element in any future conflict.

A fundamental and distinctive function, such as land combat, requires and inspires its own distinctive doctrine. The Command and General Staff College is not only a center of military professionalism; it also has a major responsibility for the development of the Army's doctrine.

Doctrine is indispensable to an army — or to any military organization, for that matter. This is true because doctrine provides a military organization with a common philosophy, a common language, a common purpose, and a unity of effort. *Doctrine* influences, to a major degree, strategic thinking as well as the development of weapons, organization, training and tactics. *Doctrine* is the cement that binds a military organization into an effective fighting unit. I am speaking now of doctrine in its broadest sense. This doctrine includes not only the tactical employment of forces which you have studied here, but also the fundamental principles or tenets of Army thinking. These concern such matters as the strategic conditions under which Army forces should be employed, the relation of these forces to those of other Services, the operational environments of the field forces, and the basic principles which govern the operations of dual capable Army forces which can fight in either nuclear or non-nuclear war. *In this sense, we might consider doctrine as an Army creed which spells out the way we view our purpose in life and our relation to others. I list some of the specific beliefs of this creed:*

REFLECTIONS ON DOCTRINE AND STRATEGY

"... First among our beliefs is a principle stated in General Orders 100, of the War Department, dated 24 April 1863:

"Modern wars are not internece war, in which the killing of the enemy is the object. The destruction of the enemy, in modern war, and indeed, modern war itself, are means to obtain that object of the belligerent which lies beyond the war."

"The philosophy expressed in that statement permeates all our strategic thinking.

"Going on from this principle, the Army believes that the strategic problem of the United States is immensely complex. We believe that there is no neat nor parochial solution to this problem. We cannot have an exclusively 'maritime' or 'aerospace' or 'land-mass' approach to strategy. The Army believes that the strategic solution must be a flexible, pragmatic combination of all these three, considered in context with political, economic, and other non-military factors that further complicate the formulation of strategy.

"The Army believes that the land, sea, and air components of national military power are interdependent elements to be applied under unified command and direction toward attainment of the objectives of the United States. Each element is indispensable; all are complementary; together, they form an integrated team."

"Our doctrine takes into account the fact that the land, unlike the relatively homogeneous sea and air, is a medium of infinite variety. Its nature is complicated by variations in terrain, by vegetation, by man-made structures. Within this complex medium, individual soldiers must live, move, communicate, and fight as teams.

"Hence, our philosophy and doctrine must be pragmatic and flexible. Army planning by its nature must be detailed, and provide for various contingencies. We must exhibit a flexibility, a resiliency, and an adaptiveness to cope with the shifting tactics of an enemy. Army tactics and organization cannot be evaluated by mathematical methods alone. They must be evaluated in light of the wide experience which the Army has gained in the art of warfare in the land environment.

THE ARMY IN VARIABLE

COMBAT SITUATIONS

". . . We believe that Army forces play a vital part in any form of war — from the outset of a general thermonuclear war to its conclusion — in the wide range of war short of this ultimate all-out form — and in the lower levels of violence such as the counter-insurgency and guerrilla actions which are becoming increasingly important.

"We cannot be sure where Army forces may be employed or under what conditions. However, a look at the trouble spots around the world, from Berlin to Laos, from Korea to deepest Africa, is enough for us to be sure that forces to operate in the land environment must be ready at a moment's notice for any kind of war, any place, and at any time.

"I'd like to emphasize that a static doctrine in today's dynamic world environment could result in military and national suicide. This is especially true during a period such as the present when our strategic nuclear capabilities and those of the enemy appear to be approaching a state of parity. In this world environment,



General George H. Decker; born in Catskill, N.Y. Feb. 16, 1902. Graduate Lafayette College, Pa. (1924). Service Schools: Ft. Benning (1932) C. & G.S. School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas (1936). At the outbreak of W.W. II, General Decker entered upon a series of high-level staff assignments: Deputy C of S, Third Army (1942). Deputy C of S, Sixth Army, which was the main fighting force available for MacArthur's S.W. Area. This Army carried the fight thru the New Guinea Campaign, the operations in Leyte, Mindoro and Luzon P.I. and the early phases of the Occupation of Japan. General Kruger, an able commander, was also a most exacting taskmaster and successful performance in this outfit was a severe test of capacity. Incidentally, General Eddleman, now serving with General Decker as Deputy, is also a "graduate" of Walter Kruger's Army. After the war, General Decker held successively important positions: D.C. of S, U.S. Forces Mid-Pacific (1946), C.O. 5th Infantry Division (1948), Chief, Budget Div. and Comptroller of the Army (1950/52), C.G. VII Corps, Germany (1955), C.G. Eighth Army (1959), Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army (1960), Chief of Staff U.S. Army (Oct. 1, 1960).

dual-capable land forces — an essential element needed to fight in wars below the general nuclear war level — assume an ever-increasing importance. Constant re-assessment of the doctrine governing the employment of these forces on a battlefield which could shift from non-nuclear to nuclear at a moment's notice is an obvious need and presents a continuing challenge. This re-assessment requires intense and co-ordinated effort by all Army agencies concerned with doctrine — our schools, our forces in the field, and others.

"Let me reaffirm the basic message of this talk — an abiding conviction and faith in the indispensability and permanence of the land combat function. I would like to quote from an account of an action on Utah Beach, on D-day 1944, in which one of the key objectives was a coastal battery, viz:

"A battalion was supposed to take this place. Instead, a sergeant named Summers from the 502d Regiment was sent against it with 12 men; there were none others available. They were a miscellaneous crew—none from his own outfit. And so when at the first building they were met with enemy fire, they quit him. He went on alone, kicked open the door of the barracks and tommy-gunned 12 of the enemy while they were working at the fire slots. Then a captain from the 82d Airborne Division joined him and was shot dead before he had taken 10 steps. Summers rushed the second house, kicked open the door and shot the people dead. A lieutenant joined him and had hardly made a move before he was riddled with bullets. Summers went on down the row alone—six stone barracks in all; at the last one he got 23 men. He had accounted for somewhere around 80 by that time. And so the position fell . . ."

"In appraising this action, a 'small incident' in the framework of vast operations, it was ironically stated that this enemy strong point . . . 'fell to the might of America's mechanical superiority and great industrial power. But did it? — Certainly not! This isolated action called for other factors: the capacity of courage.

"In the final analysis, this belief in man and his land combat function is a matter of faith. We don't just reason out these things. We are not simply convinced of them. We know them."

CUBA: FREEDOM IS NOT NEGOTIABLE

When I was in high school back in Moultrie County in central Illinois, I don't remember that I ever heard of Madison Avenue. And I can't think of anybody among my neighbors and friends there that suffers from the disease even today. But here in the East where I've held a little beachhead for a few years, there's a crippling epidemic of the sickness. The latest calamity caused by this plague was the Cuban invasion debacle. In Washington and New York, some public relations specialist set about "building an image" of a liberator of Castro's Cuba, spent a few hundred-thousand dollars of money you've been giving the tax collector to persuade you, the Cuban refugees, and the Congress that all walls would fall down before this image, and sent forth the invaders. Tanks and machine guns proved more effective than the image, and a lot of good men were sacrificed.

Madison Avenue fever led the public relations men to believe that they could create an atmosphere, with money and press relations, which would topple the Communist dictator and cleanse Cuba like a waft of deodorant. Never mind if the deodorant wasn't really a disinfectant, just accept the package as advertised and marvel at the overlaid odor.

What was it these image makers were trying to restore in Cuba? Castroism without Castro? A man who would be faithful to the "revolution" without supplication to Moscow, but with gratitude and allegiance to Washington Bureaucracy?

Nuts. Did anybody bother to talk with the thousands of refugee businessmen, land-owners, shop-owners, stock-holders who fled from Castro to sanctuary in the United States? The refugee business community from Cuba and the responsible leaders in other Latin-American countries know that it was the U.S. capitalistic system that made Cuba prosper and grow. They are mindful as our own State Department and CIA seem not to be, that enthusiastic support for any successor government to Castro must be pledged to reimbursement of investors for seized properties, or restoration of rightful ownership. This is not to speak of Westinghouse or United Fruit, but more pointedly of the thousands of "little" Cubans and Americans who invested in small enterprises, real estate, retail stores, etc., and owned stock in hundreds of small corporations, and these are the Cubans we want to re-establish as neighbors in that troubled land where grim-faced firing squads tattoo death on dissenters.

But Cuba was only a manifestation of the disease. For twenty years, our government has been trying to win a popularity contest with imagery, and generosity with your money. Giving, or spending your money probably has satisfied a sense of power and greatness on the part of some government officials. But it hasn't bought or produced any friends for the United States in any of the thirty-one countries I've lived, worked or traveled in since 1946. And since when are we concerned with our popularity? It's the respect in which we are held that ought to be important.

If you can't buy friendship or respect for yourself in your own community, then be sure your government can't buy it for your country with your money, no matter how much it spends in advertising, giveaways or image-making. The Government spent more money trying to buy something or other in the past fifteen years than it used to cost to fight a war for fifteen years. Peace is too expensive. Maybe we'd better fight, sometime—to let the world see that a cash register hasn't replaced our heart in this nation. The image our leaders have raised up is that we think freedom is negotiable. Freedom isn't money. Freedom is blood. And you pay that blood proudly, or have it sucked out of your veins by a vermin when you have been rendered helpless.

By Lyle H. Munson

Editor's Note: Lyle H. Munson is the President of "Bookmailer" Inc., Box 101, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N.Y. Efficiently operated, this is a "mail order book store" that serves clients all over the world. Lyle H. Munson is on our side of the fence—obviously. His contributions to the cause of conservatism are many, notably "For The Skeptic," a compilation of Congressional investigations, identifying individuals in the Communist conspiracy in the United States.

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"RIDERS" (Continued from Page 2)

of the Advisory Committee of the Congress of Racial Equality. This organization, known as CORE, is the leader in the freedom ride assault on the South. Communist fronts are a key weapon used by the Communists in their plan to overthrow the government of the U.S. Therefore, in considering the front records of the members of CORE, it must be kept in mind that they have through these fronts already aligned themselves with projects which substantially aid the Communist conspiracy.

Mr. Allen Knight Chalmers of CORE's Advisory Committee was chairman of the Scottsboro Defense Committee, a well known Communist front. According to *The Independent American*, "Allen Knight Chalmers . . . has been associated with at least seven organizations and/or activities of a pacifist nature, of which three have been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as either 'Communist front' organizations, or activities which 'faithfully propagated the Communist Party line.'"

Mr. Algernon D. Black, of CORE's Advisory Committee, has a long list of Communist fronts including The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, the League of American Writers, Conference on Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Altogether, his Communist front or subversive activities totals 20 listings.

Earl B. Dickerson, another member of CORE's Advisory Committee and one-time Vice President and member of the national Legal Committee of the NAACP, has a listing of more than 20 organizations and/or activities which have been cited as subversive or serving Communist causes including the famous Communist school known as the Abraham Lincoln School. He was also affiliated with the National Lawyer's Guild, the National Negro Congress, and a number of other front activities. The *Weekly Crusader*, Vol. 1, No. 31 clearly outlined the Communist influence guiding the activities of the NAACP in an article entitled "*Martin Luther King, Jr; Unmasking The Deceiver*.¹

The *Independent American* summed up the activities of another CORE Director in the following words: "A. Philip Randolph, long-time Vice President of the NAACP, is also a member of the Advisory Committee of CORE. A. Philip Randolph is shown in the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Attorney General's list to have been associated

with at least 18 organizations and/or activities cited as subversive or serving Communist causes."

Lillian Smith, a member of the NAACP "Committee of One Hundred," is also a member of the Advisory Committee of CORE. Official records show seven affiliations with organizations and/or activities which benefited the Communist Party.

There are numerous others connected with CORE's Advisory Committee whose records were inserted in the Congressional Record of May 25, 1961 by Senator Eastland. In his speech giving the record of the ring-leaders of CORE, Senator Eastland said:

"When a person belongs to a large number of Communist front organizations that follow the policies of the international Communist conspiracy, that person is aiding and abetting the Communist movement in the world — a movement which, if not halted, will result in a blood bath in our own country . . ."

FURTHER SUBVERSIVES EXPOSED

So much for the officials of the agitating Congress of Racial Equality. True to form, the Communist *Worker* glorifies the most undesirable when it talks of the "magnificent young men and women" who made up the core of freedom riders to invade the tranquility of the South for the express purpose of creating dissension and internal strife. MacDonald Gallion, Attorney General of Alabama, in a letter to President John Kennedy brought out the background of one of the chief and most vocal members of the "freedom brigade." He said:

"Since federal intervention was brought about in Alabama through the planned actions of a group of so-called "Freedom Riders" led by one James Douglas Peck, an official of the Congress on Racial Equality, I wish to inquire officially of you as to whether you were or are aware of the record of said James Douglas Peck as a Communist associate and a demonstrated enemy of America?"

". . . Records of the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee reveal that the same Peck was active with the Committee for Non-Violent Action, which has demonstrated against construction of our Polaris Submarines at the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut. The group above referred to is headed by A. J. Muste, who has a long record (30 years or more) of association and cooperation with identified Communist Party fronts. (Muste was one of the so-called "independent observers" at the 17th annual convention, Communist Party, U.S.A., held February 16, 1957 at the Teresia Hotel in Harlem).

"Activities of this group are described in the Communist Daily Worker of April 2, 1961, pages one and ten, by Arnold Johnson, Legislative Director for the Communist Party, U.S.A.

¹ This popular article is available in attractive two-color reprint form at the following prices:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 25 Copies — | \$ 1.00 |
| 200 Copies — | 5.00 |
| 500 Copies — | 10.00 |

"James Peck is listed on the letterhead of the Civil Defense Protection Committee.

"On October 28, 1942, Peck was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District Court of New York for violation of the Selective Service Act of 1940, and on November 27, 1942 was sentenced to serve three years in the federal penitentiary.

"He has arrest records for racial agitation in Palisades Park and Cliffside Park, New Jersey, in July and August, 1947. He is a member of the Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons.

"He is the same James Peck who was brought into custody in Honolulu in 1958 for violating a federal court injunction. The violation consisted of his sailing with a group aboard the yacht 'Golden Rule' to Eniwetok, where the United States Government was planning Atomic tests. He served sixty days in jail in Honolulu.

"Jim Peck was listed in the Communist newspaper, "Peoples World," in California as the leader of a two-day conference of opponents of the death penalty in the Chessman case. (See Peoples World, July 23, 1960, page 3)

"Mr. President, I am informed there is additional record on Peck, including, perhaps, a passport revocation by the State Department on grounds that he is a security risk."

The above record indicates that the "Freedom Riders" have other interests than just smear attacks on the South. All of this raises the important question as to the real motive of both the Congress of Racial Equality and the dupes who have aligned themselves with it. It also should cause serious reflection among the national television and government figures who have eulogized and promoted these radicals and their causes.

PART OF TOTAL COMMUNIST PLOT

The political plans of the Communist conspiracy for the South have been revealed by Communist leaders on a number of occasions. Pettis Perry, one of the foremost Negro leaders in the conspiracy, said in 1955 "Dixicrats admit that the Negroes in certain areas constitute such an overwhelming majority that a whole number of Congressmen would come from them, and that in other areas every officer and official would be members of the Negro race."

The February 1956 issue of the Red Magazine, *Party Voice*, said that "victory would mean the replacement of the Dixicrat delegations to state and national legislatures by spokesmen for the Negro people, labor, and the poor farmers." The Communist plan then, is that in cooperation with their allies and dupes, they will take over the election processes in the South with huge bloc votes by uneducated and uninformed people who

have no idea of what is taking place. Federal control of elections in the South is important to the success of this plot. The activities of the freedom riders is merely one phase of the overall war on the South and our entire nation.

The June 18th Communist *Worker* reported that more than fifteen hundred University of Michigan students signed a fifteen foot letter supporting intervention by the U.S. Department of Justice on the side of the freedom riders in the Southern states. The Communists are urging their followers to bombard the President and Congress with demands for use of federal force to destroy the independence of the sovereign states of the South. If they succeed in this gigantic plot, Nikita Khrushchev's boast that the end of America will be "no longer far off" will become a tragic reality. It is high time Americans awakened from their dream world and began fighting aggressively for our hard won freedoms once again.

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